## Omce No. 16, : : : : Deaderick Street.

The Life of Aaron Burr. We copy a few speedotes of A-ron Burr, from a r cent biography of that remarkable man, by J. Parton. The last six coupters of this biography cidents, which throw light on his character and pe culi-rities. A gentleman who spent some time in his office, gave the author the following account of his dails habits:-

He rose at the dawn. A breakfast of an egg and some hours before his cl. rk and assistants arrived. He was a hard task-master, he kept u all upon the jump.' All day he was di-patching and receiving messages, sending for books, persons and papers; expecting every command to be obeyed with next-to-impos-ible celerity, hepiring every one with his own zeal, and getting a sur prising quantity of work accomplished. 'He was business incornate,' said my informant. About 10 in the evening he would give over, invite his companions to the side-board, and take a single glass of wine. Then his spirits would rise, and he would sit for hours telling stories of his past life, and drawing brief and graphic sketches of celebrated full of wit and galety at such times; 'the liveliest fellow in the world;" 'as merry as a boy;" 'never or later, he would lie down upon a hard couch in the corner of his office, and sleep 'like a child' unthorough-going Spartan: eating little, arinking little, sleeping little, working hard. He was fond of calculating upon how small a sum life could be sup ported, and used to think that he could live well en ough upon seventy five cents a week.

raly-is h- was prostrated on his bed, a lady said to "Colonel, I wonder now if you were the gay Lotherio they say you were?"

Towards the close of Borr's life, when from pa

The old man torned his eyes, the lustre of which was undimmed still, towards the friend who made in his quiet, impressive whisper, which still lingers in her cors, and which brought tears to her eves, twenty years after, as she repeated the

'They say ! they say ! THEY SAY! Ah! my child, how long are you going to continue to use those dreadful words? Those two little words have done more harm than all others. Never use them, my dear. Never use them !'

Passing in Broadway a maiden lady of a c rtain age, whom he had not seen for many years, she ac-'I do not, madam.' 'I am Miss K-- sir,' said she. 'What, he exclaimed, 'Miss K- getf' Perceiving the error he had committed, he gen-

tly took her by the hand, and said, in his bland, to assert that it is not the fault of my sex !' Returning from a professional visit to Orange county, in the seventieth year of his age, he was compelled to ask shelter for hims if and man from a severe storm at a farm house. On entering the house, he noticed casually a plaster bust standing on a shelf in the corner. Turning again 'to ascertain which of the national favorites it was whom the old lad yhad chosen to adorn her abode, he was stonished to discover that it was a bust of

\*What!' said Burr to his hostess, 'have you got that vile truitor here?" The woman paused in her work, as he uttere these words. Her manner changed in a moment. Putting down some plates which she had in her hand, she walked slowly up to the fire where he was sitting, and standing before him, said with in-

tense emphasis-"Sir, I have taken you in to-night, and have done the best I could for you; but if you say another word against Aaron Burr, I'll put you and your man out where you came from quicker than you came in." He spologized, and, after a time, succeeded in

be was, nor could be recollect her. Always bearing his troubles manfully, he never liked to hear others complain: On one occasion, when a friend had met with at affliction, she said to him-'O, Colonel, how shall I

regaining her good will. He did not tell her who

get through this?" 'Live through it, my dear!' was his emphatic re-Still complaining she said—'This will kill me, Colonel; I know I cannot survive this.'

'Well,' said he, 'die, then, madam; we must all die; but ble-s me die gamel' Yet this was the man of whom the New York Review wrote as follows, in 1838, the reviewer

being a celebrated D. D.;-"With the recklessness produc d by a present which had no comfort, and a future which promised no hope, he surrendered himself without shame to the grovelling propensities which had formed his first step on the road to ruin, until at last, overcome by disease, in the decay of a worn out body, and the imbecility of a much abused mind, he la a shattered wreck of humanity, just entering etering eternity with not enough of man left about him to make a Christian out of Ruined in fortune and rotten in reputation, thus passed from the busy scene one who might have been a glorious actor in it; and when he was laid in his grave decency con-

## York Review for January, 1838. Valuable Law.

gratulated itself that a nuisance was removed, and

good men were glad that God had seen fit to deliv-

er society from the contaminating contact of a fes-

tering ma-s of moral putrefaction."- Vide the New

In the case of the young Cuban Cueva, convicted in one of the courts at Brooklyn a few days since of the manslaughter of Oscar de Grandval, the Judge of the court laid down in his charge a very valuable principle of law one that has always been recognized as of undoubted authority, but which is seldom acted upon, though in these days, when the practice of carrying deadly weapons has become almost universal, its application is greatly needed. The facts of this case were simply these: A quarrel had occurred between the young men in the afternoon; in the evening Cueva intercepted Grandval and commenced an assault upon him; in the affray a pistol, which Cueva was in the habit of carrying in a belt at his side, was discharged and Grandval shot through the head. The defence contended that the discharge of the pi-tol was accidental, caused by the fall of both parties, whilst clinched, to the ground. In view of this theory the law was laid down; "If," said the Judge, "Cueva commenced the assault, intending only to use the cane. and in the scuffle set on foot by himself the loaded pistol which he had upon his person accidentally exploded and caused death, he was guilty of manslaughter, because the death resulted from his attempted execution of an unlawful act," This is the law that we need strictly admini-tered in every case wherein deadly weapons are used. A person who, thus armed, gets into a conflict, must be prepared to stand all the consequences of the intentional or accidental use of his weapon. The doctrine said down in the Judge's charge upon this point ought to be well understood by those who includes to the reprehensible practice of carrying concealed arms.

VERY Touchtso.-Here is a touching descrip-

tion of a moonlight scene: After whirling some time in the ecstatic max's of a waltz, Cornelia and mys If stepped out unobserved on the balcony, to enjoy a few of those mo ments so precious to lovers. It was a glorious night-the air was cool and refreshing. As I goned on the beatiful being at my side, I thought I never saw her look so lovely; the full moon cast its rays over her whole person, giving her a most angelie appearance, and imparting to her curis a still more golden hue. One of her soft hands rested in mine, and ever and snon met my ardent gaze with one of her pure, confiding looks. Suddenly a change came over her soft features, ber full, red lips trembled with suppressive emotion, a tear drop rested on her long, drooping lashes, the muscle around her faultless mouth became convulsed, she gasped for breath, and snatching her hand from the warm pressure of my own, she turned suddenly away,

and-sneezed, DEATH OF CARDINAL DE MEDICI.-A letter from Rome of the 12th of October announces that Cardinal Francisco DE MEDICI was struck with apoplexy the preceding evening while paying a visit to Monseignor Guiseppe Stolla, private camerist of his Holiness, Notwithstanding medical aid was speedly afforded bits he died at eight o'clock in the evening, baving previously received the last sacrament. The Cardinal was born at Naples on the 28th of November, 1808, and received the purple on the 16th of June, 1856.

Gov. Perry, of Florids, has set spart the 26th inst., as a day of thankegiving.

mond, V ., only six are now at work.

## NASHVILLE:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1857. Mt. Vernon Association.-The Ladies of

McMinuville-The Lecture To-night. Friday evening we met our friend, John H FRENCH, Esq., returning from a visit to the President of the Mount Vernon Asso ciation of Tennessee, with whom he had just deposited \$100, the sum raised for the Mount Vernon Fund, by the patriotic and public spirited ladies of McMinnville. When we reflect that McMinnville is but a small town, and that the season has been contain many anecdot s of Burr, and numerous in- most unpropitious for the collection of money for a public enterprise—the revul- truly, as New England was during the early part of sion in trade and the tightness of the money market tending to tighten the pursestrings of the most liberal-we may say a cup of coffee sufficed for this most abstemious of | with truth that her fair daughters have men; after which he worked amon his p-pers for done nobly. When we compare popula- Mr. Clay was the truest and the noblest representions and wealth, we may add, that they | totive of the West-the headlong, rushing, reckhave out-stripped, so far, all competitors in the State, even the boasted city of Nashville. In the contribution from McMinnville, the "little folk" are well represented, none giving less than one dollar, the amount required for membership. McMinnville has justly boasted of her scenery, of her delightful climate, of her schools and characters with whom he had acted. Often he was churches, and her gallant sons, but she has richer jewels than these, than all, in her m lincholy, never ill-natured." About midnight, loveable daughters. All honor to them.

til the morning. In his personal babits he was a duty of speaking of the ladies of McMinnville, without another appeal to their sisters of Nashville. We should be grieved to blost and most tenacious sectional partizan. "W.b. as Webster and Clay did, that we were not a nation, think that the latter are less patriotic, or ster's mind," he says, "has more massiv ness than but a confederation of nations-when the whole have less reverence for the immortal WASH- Calboun's, is richer in culture and variety of acul- brain of the North became ism-turned, and the INGTON, -whose memory every woman ty, and is gifted with a wider sweep of arguments- great monster-ism, abolitionism, born in ignorance should cherish with the holiest emotionsthan any of their sex anywhere. We amongst the foremost. And this leads us to remind them, and all of our city readers, coses bim with-'Colonel, do you not recollect me?' Esq., being the lecturer. We trust that as many as possible will turn out on this 'Yes, sir,' replied the lady, a little offended, 'Miss occasion and show their "faith by their

Reform-Progress.

the arbitrary and stern power of habit, are two elements of human conduct which are ceaseless and inimical in their operations and influence. This is no less true of the aggregate political body of the people. than of individuals. The one, if decidedly predominant, makes old Fogies of us, the ther Young Americas. The one moves with the clumsy precision of the sloth, the other with the rash and incaptions bound of the frightened antelope. The one. without enlightenment, makes dolts-the other, with enlightenment, makes radicals nd fanatics-the mean between the two is onservative. Conservatism battles with oth, stimulating the one, restraining the other. Conservatism, in the present oranization of society and politics, is incometent to the task. Between sotlid phlegnatism on the one hand, and fiery mercuialism on the other, the legions of Conseratism are meagre and its efforts ineffecnal. In physics, between the frigid Arcic and the torrid Equator, the blooming alley is perennial; but between the iceerg and the crater, in politics, the humnock and the eruption, there is little perons temperate. True, they have their and presumptuous boldness, easons and periods, and then there is a repite, and there is a time of wholesome crowth and healthful reform. But all reorm is not progress, neither is all progress re catch-words, appropriated by and beonging to demagogues and political di'dapers, that go skimming about over the waers of politics in search of an official meal. Whatever ruffles the surface, and cuts off distinct view of the motive of their apheir element. If they cannot produce arge agitations, they turn their attention o small disturbances. In this the radicals ire pre-eminent. In fact, they have morinciples and facts, we may trace the unrtunate sectional and other controversies which have gone far to separate and aliente one portion of the American people com the other. And so it descends to iner-sectional and inter State differences, and differences among individuals of the

I. O. O. F. of Kentucky, We are indebted to Mr. Wm. White, the present fficient Grand Secretary, for the following synopsis of the work of the Order in this State for the year

ame State. It is inimical to the high and

enerous impulses of patriotism, to the

raternity and sober judgment of the peo-

de, and to the highest interests of the Com-

nding July, 1857: Number of initiations Do, received by card Do. reinstated Do. of deaths Do of Past Grands Do. of members Do. of brothers r-lieved Do. of widowel fimilies

Do. of brothers buried Do. of orphans under charge of the Order 322 Amount of revenue \$39 012 78 Do. of relief extended to brothers 7,038 60 do. do. widowed

families Do. expended for educating orphans do. for burying the dead 2,371 16

Total amount expended for benevolence and charity

PORK -W- believe the pork trade in this section protty much at a stand still. The olders of the article, some how or other, have got the idea into that call them up.' Webster's style waries with the their heads that pork is worth seven or eight cents, | moods of his mind-short, crisp, biting in sarcasm; or nothing. Those who have to buy, on the other hand, see very clearly that it is not worth so much, and, as a consequence, but few engagements are bein made. A great many of our friends will no feeling; fierce, hot, direct, overwhelming in pas doubt bacon their rogs, but when they find bacon "drug in the market" next spring, they will prob ably regret that they did not avail themselves of the market price for pork this season .- Knowille

Register. BETTER THAN NORE .- Qld Mrs. P., who is a strict | has produced, yet it has given birth to few greater. believer in general damnation, was applied to for beard by a see captain, who as usual she put through a te-t of faith. 'Do you believe all the world will be saved?' 'No, madam,' said he. 'How many do lever of no ordinary power to set it in motion. you think will be damned?' continued she, 'Oh! said he, 'I don't know, perhaps a million.' 'Well the old lady remarked, in a tone of content, 'well Out of some fifty tobacco factories in Rich- hat's better than none at all; I guess you can

dollie,

Blood of the state of the late of

Calhoun and the " arper " Critics. The Editor's Table in Harpor'e Magazine for October, contains a long and somewhat windy dissertation upon American mind, which conclude with an attempted estimate of the minds of Webster, Cal houn and Clay as the three great representatives of American character. According to this critic (the editor himself) the mind and character of Webster are the representatives of the character and sentiments of New England, -those of Calhoun of the South, and those of Clev of the Western Middle. To a great degree the critic is undoubtedly correct in this Certainly, both the minds and the charact is of the three stat smee partook more or less of the local character of the different populations from among which each came. The character and sentiments of Webster represented New England Mr. Webster's life-that part of his life during which his character and sentiments were formed, The character and sentiments of Calhoun were always true exponents of a large portion of the South -and of ne rly all the South of the present day. less, mig) ty West-forcettal of the post, reckless of the future, regarding only the absorbing, ever earnest present. But it is who nour ritic ventures to estimate and weigh the different minds and charactors of each, and to compare Webster and Calhoun, that his ju gment forsakes him in the cloud of local prejudice, that the cloven foot of Yankee anti-Southern sectionalism unkes itself manifest. Of his estimate of Clay we have nothing to say, and shall say nothing, save that we are happy that the fam- of Mr. Clay does not rest upon the judgment and dictum of the Editor of Harper's Maga- rear his own section or party at the expense of, and zine. He attempts to draw a parallel, or rather on the rul sof every other section or party Suc-We can not turn aside from this pleasant | contrast between Webster and Calhoun, in which | a man was not John C. Calhoun | The parriotism he is, if not unjust to both, certainly contemptibly and love of no man, not of Webster, more enso to one. Webster alone of the three is classed as tirely embraced the whole Union than did that of a state sman, Calhoun is stigmatized as the nim- Calhoun. It is true that Mr Calhoun never forgot, tion; but it is not so completely compacted and nursed in corruption, stalked rampant over one with charact r, and has accordingly, less in great section of the States, dealing dire denuncia-

flexible and untiring persistance toward an tions, and threatening to invade and crush the know them to be both patriotic and gene obj ct." Had he substituted theword "bulk" rights and institutions of the sister sections, it is true the remerk, and lifting his trembling finger, said rous, and if they have, as yet, done little for "massiveness," and stopped here the con that then, and only then, did Mr. Calhoun sprin to swell the funds of the Mount Vernon | rast would have been sufficient and tolera- the nighty compion of his own, the assail d sec Association, they will ultimately be found bly fair. Buthe goes on, "Both are comparatively tion, and well and gallantly did he defend her rights. | three in the bill weach made it impossion that I unimpressible, but Webster's understanding recog- But is he to be called a "sectional partizan" for this? nizes and includes facts which his imagination may | it so, then we accept the name and glory in it. It refuse to assimilate; while Calhoun arrogantly ig | is futile to attempt to compare the mines of Webster that this evening has been set apart for a pores every thing which contradicts his favorite and Calhoun-they were widely dissimilar, in no I would resign my sent here the moment I tourn Public Lecture, in aid of this sacred cause, opinions, and would be a great reasoner oid be not point alike. The mind of Mr. Calhoun, if not so at Dr. Howell's Church, W. N. Bubo, so often take paradoxes for his premises." Here wide and comprehensive in its sweep, was less disa critic is presuming to estimate the mind of a sepated, and far more compact, energetic, concent to councils of the country might be supposed to great statesman and logical and powerful reasoner, | trated and powerful on a single point than that of have, I would resign them all with pleasur . I told and coolly asserts that he would be a great reas- Mr. Webst-r. Calboun was the greatest master of that gentleman that if, upon this or any other great oner if he did not take paradoxes for his prem- the science of r asoning by deduction, of his age, find my views co fi cting mat rially with what should ises. And what are some of these paradoxical or perhaps, of any age-and consequently h was appear to be the settled sentiment of that section. premises? Simply principles and facts in the truth | the most far-seeing and sagacious statesman. Of I so outd f el it my imperative duty to retire, \* \* of which local prejudices do not permit the critic | the truth of his principles, and the certainty and The restless impatience of men, their | himself to believe! And because he does not hap- | precision of his reasoning, the South stands to-day constant desire for change and novelty, and pen to agree with Mr. Colhoun in the truth of a living monument. In the lifetime of Calboun a certain principles; therefore, Wr. Calboun tak a majority of his own section doubted the truth of paradoxes for his premises, exhibits great error of his principles, combatted the soundness of his dejudgment, and is not a great reasoner Mr. Cal. | ductions - and where is that majority now? | h oun assumes as a premise that African Slavery principles and the parties of Jackson and Clay have is right and a blessing, (for here is the gist of the perished -every event which Calhoun foresaw and fore be it whole matter.) Harper's editor thinks differently, predicted, has either taken place or i- in ra- id protherefore, Mr. Calboun's premise is a paradox, and | gress of affect and there is no party now in all the Mr. Calhoun exhibits intellectual weakness in at- | Southern States that for one moment doubts the empting to reason upon such a premise. But integrity and soundness of his principles, the inev-Mr. Calhoun succeeds not only in sustaining his litable certainty of his conclusions. As an orator, positions from his premises, but by the clearest | Calhoun was inferior to Webster in style, and to and most convincing logic-logic without a flaw, | Clay in declamation-but as an intellectual debator -goes back and establishes the truth of his he was sup rior to either of them. His style parpremises, though so paradoxical in the editor's took of the character of his mind-clear, rapid,

> ignored every thing which contradicted his lavor- generalization equal to that of either Webster or "The mind of Webster," he continues, "weigh- at the same time descend to the minutest details v. solid and capacious looks before and after; by us insight reads principles in event-, by its fore- acter of Calboun; by nature he was a Southern genight reads events in principles; an , archine glo- tleman, and from first to last be remained one of iously over all the phenomena of a widely-com- the noblest representatives of Southern high-toned plex subject of contemplation, views things, not chivalry, which never could stoop to the low riingly, but in their multitudinous relations; yet the | fices of a political demagogue. Of this we want very comprehension of his vision mak a him some- no sur r proof than the unbesitating boldness an what timid, and his moderation, accor ingly, lacks decision with which he dared to oppose Andrew the crowning grace of moral sudacity. Calboun | Jackson when the old here was in the full blow of

opinion, and therefore, Mr Calhoun has arrogantly | vigorous, energetic and concise. With a power of

has audacity, but licks comprehensiveness " Thus an almost autocratic sway - when his lightest wor according to our critic. Webster with all the qual- was party law, and when his nod of approval woulities to render boldness "moral au acity" lacks it have ensured Calhoun the succession. Had Mr. -Calboun without the qualities to render holdness | Calboun been the mer politician be would instantly "moral audacity"-yet possesses audacity, which, have sacrificed his principles at the shrine of pophance for the growth of the true and pros- and city is then of course, nothing but arrogant ularity, and not himself, as he did at the string of "As Webster's mind from its enlargement of view, has an instinctive int liectual conscientious- out most gloriously, surrounded as he was by an ness, the processes of his reasoning are principal- age of corruption. Though smidst the wnirlpool, ly inductive, rising from facts to principles; while and exposed to all the temptations of political lif. Calboun's are principally deductive, descending no blot or stain ever fell on that sacred, inviolable iny more reform. Among parties, these from principles to facts. Now, deduction is doubt | honor. All the allurements of popularity and powless a sublime exercise of logical genius, provided er and he was ambitious of both-all the bright the principle be reached—as it is reached by Web- promis s of the favor, and all the dangers of the ster, when he uses the process-by induction; for | hostility of Jackson, assailed that honor in valuit gives the mind power to divine the future, and It only came the purer from the fire, and "refined converts prophecy into a science. But the mis- as gold is refined." Whether, taken alt in all, Weschief of Calhoun's deductive ethod is, that, by ster or Calhoun or Clay was the greatest man, re-

nature or position, his understanding is controlled | mains will, and probably always will remain, an by his will; and consequently, his principles are op n, undecided question, so entirely diff rent often arbitrarily or capriciously chosen, do not rise | were the three on all points; and it matters little, out of the nature of thin s, but out of the nature for they are all equal now, i that place where crue of Mr. Calleour; and, th refore, it is frequently slanders, intellectual stru gles and hitter disaptrue of him, what Macaulty untruly declares of Burke, that 'he chooses his position like a fanatic opolized the field. To these general and defends it like a philosopier.' " We do not exactly know what he means in the first part of this paragraph, by "intellectual conscientiousness," but suppose he means, if he means anything, that the charact r of Webster's mind was rather contemplative than active, and hence, the method of his reasoning was usually by induction. The greatest of all logic is that deductive method, which from known causes reasons out certain effects. It is the method of all really great statesmen, and the critic himself thinks it is a "sublime exercise of logical genius, provided the principle be reached by induction"-but thinks the true principle can only be thus reached by himself and Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun's method, he admits, is generally deductive, but then Mr. Calhoun suff rs his understanding to be controlled by his will, and his principles 136 from local projudices, does not happen to see things

are, consequently, often arbitrarily or capriciously cho-en, arising, not out of the nature of things, but out of the nature of Mr. Calhoun. Here, we come back to the gist of the matter again-the critic reported cured: 24 in the sam light with Mr. Calhoun, does not hap- lity. pen to think that African Slavery is morally right 5189 and a blessing, (very likely never having seen an African slave in his life,) therefore, Mr. Calhoun is Kidneys. 60 wrong, and does not reach the pri ciple by induction as Mr. Webster and the critic do; but permits his understanding to be controlled by his determination arbitrarily to choose the position that African Slavery is right and a blessing, right or wrong. That is, in the opinion of this most modest and sagacious of anticrs, Mr. C houn had some reasoning powers, but was utterly devoid of julgment. "In the style of the two men we have, perhaps, the best expression of their character, for style, it has been well said, is the measure of pow er, as the waves of the sea answer to the winds uminous, and even in statement, rigid, condensed. massive in argumentation; lofty and resounding in

sion. Calhoun's was the uniform vigor and clear precision of a spoken essay." We would not, if we could, detract one lots from the great name and fair fame of Daniel Webster He was not the greatest man that the New Worl His mind was grand in its proportions, tremendous in its grasp, but it was phlegmatic, and required a When once actually set in motion by a subject of sufficient interest its aweep was probably wider and more varied than that of any other American orator. The character of his mind, as is usual LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE. SENATE.

with plegmatic temperaments, was essertially con-

templative, or as the Harper editor would express

it, conscientious, and hence, the character of his

lo ie was generally that of in netion. His was a

m ad that by cature loved to dwell in the cont ti-

plation of the past, and was not easily or often

moved into extrest participation of the present,

and seldom or never, into a close contemplation of

the future. His mind dwelt in a world of its own,

-but it was a world above or below the actual,

every-day, earnest, living world around us. Varied

as his oratorial powers were, the creative, origina-

t ve faculty held no place in his mind. He would

attack or support what others originated, with

splen id eloquence, with rh toric that will defi

the ravages of time; but not a monument exists of

any measure or good which he originated for the

benefit of the living world of his day, or of any

real tangible benefit for posterity. Yet he was

great, and we of the South recognize his greatness

without a thought of rivalry, or a wish to detract

from his noble fame. We view him as by long odds

the greatest man, and the noblest and most liberal

mind that ever emenated from the cold, inhospita-

ble clime, the narrow, fanatic, arrogant, and ism

Probably no man who ever figured in American

whose scope of vision and interest does not extend

beyond the section or party to which he b longs-

whose patriotism is never a leve of his country,

bur only of his section or party-and who would

Clay, his was the only mind of the three that could

There was pothing of the politician in the char-

It is in his moral life that his character shines

pointments trouble them no more. It was a mighty

trio that adorned the American Senate, as we fear

it will not soon be adorned again. They are gove,

an I why attempt to draw invidious comparisons of

men who could not well be compared at all? We

love to think and to speak of them as the reat

qual yet unequalled three; and we are never be-

raved into doing otherwise, save when som pre-

sumptuous ism-tel ted Northern ditor, occupying

a high literary position, "spits his fume and thinks

RELIC OF THE CENTLAL AMERICA. -It is stated

that last we k a body was pick dup on the Atlan-

tic beach, a little to th North of Cap Hetteres,

having a belt around it containing gold dust. No

doubt it was the corpse of one of the passenger- of

have been seen floating in the neighborhood.

the ill-fate | Central America. Other dead bodies

The following complimentary notice is taken from

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF SUFFERING RELIEVED BY

105 persons have been cured of General D. bi-

68 persons have been cured of Nervous De-

28 persons have been cured of diseases of the

180 persons who have been afflicted with vari-

complaints, Fever, Chronic Diarrhos, Dysen-

t-ry, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, Dyspepsia,

and Weakness of the Digestive Organs, have been

cured, besides a large number from whom we have

McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Puri-

ern and Southern country. It is very pleasant and

agreeable to take, and it can be taken by man, wo-

A+ a dur-tic, it will cure any disease of the Kid-

bys or Bladder, and as an alterative, it will puri-

y the blood, and remove all pimples, sores of

Try it-one drachm is sufficient to convince the

ost sceptical of its wonderful strenthening an in-

TO A SEALER DEEP.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday evening, 12th in tant, by Rev S D. Baldein, Capt. Jan s F. N m., of Stelford countr, and Miss Josephine A. Ercken,

daughter of Baujamin Rocker, Esq., of this county. - Mur freezbore Telegraph.

At the residence of D. H. C. Spence, of this vicinity,

We'dnesday evening, 11th instant by Rev. Mr. Hunt of the Episcopal Chu. h. Jones W. R. Pore, Esq., of Cha lesten, S.

C and Miss M core Sr sc , daugh or of the late Marmon Speuce, of this city .- Musfreesborn Telegraph.

On the 12th inst., by the Roy. Mr. Shook, J. W. Cuorcu,

and Miss Punnu Jane Clask, all of Flux Creek, Bedford county, Tenn. - Dully Name.

DIED.

on Tensday the 10th instant, Col. James Towner.

At his residence, in Hantingdon, Carroll County, Tenn.,

See the a vertisement in another column.

fier is a remedy required by every one in the West-

TAKING WCLEAN'S STRENGTHENI & CORDIAL -- SINCE

the 17th of August, the following cases have been

October 29, 1857.

ot you heard.

lotches from the skin.

vi orating properties.

Nov 16-14.

ridden population of New England.

reported that a portion of the Code was ready for the consideration of the Senate, and made some verbal sigg stions as to the best means of consid-

Mr. Davis, from Internal Improvement Committhe, reported Senate bill to amend the chart r of Nashville and Henderson Reilroad Company ith bill in lieu, and a written report innie ting the line of policy which the Committee should recommend in regard to State aid-expressing the cpicion that the State had already gone too far, and comm ading that no further State aid be granted -and that in all instances when no v sted right xisted, previous grants should be lopped off, whereby the prospective debt could be curtailed by everal millions. The granting further time, the reculiar condition of the road claiming should be considered, and abandoned or tostered as the in terests of the State seemed to demand.

Mr Bratcher introduced a bill to smend the law · jectment cases. Mr Whitthorne, a bill to smend the Criminal Laws, in regard to killing hogs, horses and cattle generally; to bartering or giving poison to a slave; making these offenc s punishable by five years in

Mr. Denton, a bill to amend the law in relation to the rendition of Judgm ats against Sheriffs Cor.

politics deserved less the stigms of being a mere Also, a bill to incorporate Spring Hill Academy sectional partizan than John C. Calhoun; and yet White county. this is the titl which this critic has given himthis the damnation which this would be lit rary auin regard to geological maps, were olopted. tocrat, of New York, would coolly deal out to him By a sectional partizan we generally understand one

> Mr Walker introduced the following pre-mble rad resolutions: 1350 b trer k own as the Compromise Act of that

WHEREAS. The Wissouri Compromise Act was pa pable wrong done to the people of the silverolding States, and should have been repealed;

id R presentativ s in Congr ss.

ra-ka bill. M + 28th, 1854, -aid; "A noble, generous and lagh-mand d sen tor om the South, within the last lew days, before the final vote was taken on the bill, appealed to me in a manner which I connot narrate, and which iff to I a id-to others who had made appeals to me on the whatever pro peets a public man of lone service in cause on this subject, and that shall be ascertained

mote a day afterwards." WHEREAS, The voice of his "countrymen of leaness e" on three s ver loccasions 1855-6-7 has be a pronounced any rady so the Sounter's "cours" on that vital question to the South; there-

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State to reby respectfully requisited to redeem the paluge so sol minly made by him, as set forth in the pre mble to this re-olution. Resolved. That a copy of this preamble and resputna b forwarded to our Senators and R present stives in Congress, and that the Governor of the Sate furnish a copy of the some. The resolution was made the sp cial order for

A onday, 23 instant.

umberland University.

nmen ed the rejection of the following bills: To increase the power of County Judges and for in property from execution and attachment, and or other po passes.

all ctor in this State Fo make the State and county treasuries liable ir costs wi en defendants are acquitte ! The committee also recommend the rejection of be resolutions to amend the State Constitution.

The committee recommend the p ssage of sunry bills, with various amendments to several of And ask, to be discharged from the consideraon of various bills, and the reference of the same

to the Committee on Ways and Meins. Mr. Duelap from Committee on Ways and Means, ported had the bill to provide for a prop r assament, with an amenome t, and recommended that the bill as amended, pass. RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Newman, to am not the fifth section of the I v. oth article of the State Constitution, so as to robibit the chartering of Banks unless so ord red by a vote of the people, and product to the grant ing of banking privileges to any corporation by the L gislature, or authorizing Lotteri 8 Al-o, to m not the minth section of the cleventh article so that the Legislature sh I not have power to loan the credit of the State to any association, person, municipal ty or corporation; and requiring that in he went the State contracts debta to supply casual ficits in the revenue at any time, the smount shall ot ex eed four hundred thousand dollars, and that uch dept shall not be contracted unless the act creating it provid a for the payment of the same rithin thirty years, and the interest thereon, an th t said act shell be first submitted to the people and if a majority of the legal voters of the State shall vote for it, then it shall be valid and binding Mr. Bullock, directing the Committee on engrosspect and Euroliment to designate on all acts wheth r they are public, or local in their conracter, no whether they are acts of incorporation, for the onveni ne s of the public printers. Acopt d. Mr. Stovall, i strucing our S nators and request ng our Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to a cure an appropriation for the purpose of constructing a levy on the cast bank of the Missipd wherever necessary where the said river forms

he western bouncary of the State of Tennessee. BILLS INTRODUCED Mr. Gammon, to establish two civil districts in he county of Solitvan Mr. Brazenon, vesting Justices of the Peace with ower to fix their own compensation while attend-

ig the sessions of quorum and quarterly courts. Mr Rose, to change the line between the counies I Hawkins and Hancock. Mr. Algee, to punish with fine and imprisonment er one who violate the law against carrying dea ly

ar. thompson, to compel the attendance of Jusices of the Peace at the quarterly courts. Mr. Smartt, to change the line between the coupies of Warren and Grandy Mr. Ewing, to appoint commissioners to re-mark

he line between the States of Tennessee and Ken ucky, east of the Tennessee river. By same, to amend the act amendatory of the harter of the city of Nashville. RESOLUTIONS UNDER THE RULE. The resolution to raise a Committee on Bun-

ombe was lost. the resolutions of Mr Thompson, amending the rules of this House so that no bill shall be referred o comunities until it has passed the second time, were tak n up and so amended as to take the vote egularly on any till not amended by committee, and to vote directly upon concurrence where an amendment is recommended. The resolutions were hen alopted,

MISCELLANEOUS, Mr. Davidson presented the Report of the State Librarian, which was received and 500 copies ordered printed. HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To amond the Criminal Laws of this State so as to hang negroes for committing arson, was madthe special order for Wednesday next. To establish the 14th civil district in Hickman county. Presect Adjourn of the 10 A. V. Monday.

For Louisville and Cincinnati. Illustea or THNP of, Pas, Mastermeoia e tanding this day, Mon day, wh inst, at 40'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to H. H. HARRISGN, Agent, FOR SMITHL IND AND PADUCAM. HE light draught steemer CUBA. Hunt, Master, will leave THIS DAY, ifth inst., at 10 o'clock, as aboves and all intermediate landings. For freigh, or passage apply on board, or to

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Agenta

Novlu-1L

Premium Pianos. LARGE 1 stock than usual of those cel

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he house one gins four rooms, besides kitchen, servent

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A. V. S. LINDSLIY,

For 16—if

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NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of B. W. MILES, de

A crand are hereby requested to come to ward and pa the same; and those having child a against said es-

ate are requisted to present the same of me immediate-

ad inist'r of B, W. Miles, dec', with the will anceced.

GROVER & BAKER'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

pinion of the Judges at the late

The late Wechanical Far, beid in the City of Nash-ville, in October, 1857 t. g. Judg a appented to ex-

NA HVILLE SE VI G MACHINE COMPANY,

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Those who want money had better try to ob-

toin it by pure asing a Ticket in

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CLASS EE.

D. AWS DICEMBER 15TH, 1857, AT ARMORY

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auperintendence of W. R. ymons and J.

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Nov. 16-towa-Wed

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Nashville, ann., ove ber 1 , 18 7 -tf.

oms, etc., etc. and has birty acres of ground at achef

d, nion street.

[nov14] Jas A. McCLURE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1857. Mr. Heiskell, from the Committee on the Code,

the p nitentiary.

oners, and Constant's,

Sen ter solutions directory to the Clerk in regud to the journals, and to the Secretary of State Several Senate and House bills pass d second

WHEREAS, The Act of 1820, commonly cell d. dissouri Compromise Act, was inconsistent with pel ciple declared and lait down in the Act of

WHEREAS, The principles of the Kansa-Nebreska

Il meet our unquisitied spprobation, and should iver e ived the or id support of our Senstors HEREAS, On of these Seneters, Hon John Bell, in a speech deliver d against the Konsas Ne

Tinnessee, That the Bon, John Bell be, and he

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1857. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTERS.

Wr. Cooper, from the Judiciary Committees, re-For the bear fit of the Law Library Association of

To co-olidate the offi es of constable and tax

WANTED Imme listely, 1 0, on bushels of Wheat, We VV will take all qualities of heat at the highest market rice paid in Nashvale. We also have an order for 500 ales of Strict Middling Cotton, for which we will pay the of Market and Clark street. H.S. FREVOR A BOX. Nashville, Rome, Carthage, Burksville and Waitsborn' Cacket, BLANCHE LEWIS, CAPT. JOHN L. BATRMAN., HAVI is nuchard the above west for this rade inner respectfully object a prison of sour parconage.

The BLA CH LEWIS will run regularly in the trade, commencing her rips on the first rise of water, and con-

ling or through all the boating scaron. "he is of very ght d u ht. has excellent passenger accommodations, and well adapted for the upper Comberland. All business intrusted to use shall be prompily and f shfully attende to. JOHN L. BATEMAN, Nashwille, Nov. 14, 1857. FOR NY, LOUIS. HE fine passenger and freight BEST, Master Vavin during the past oner been the outhly repaired and removated, will ye for St. Louis and all way points on TUESDAY next 17th inst, at \$ o'c oca, P. M. For freight or passage app: on board or to A. HAMILFON, 80.0 November 9, 1857. LITTLE MIAMI AND

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21 years of ago. SUNDIMIES. LES, NUTS, WASHERS, BOILESS, RIVETS, DRILLrow Bars, on hand and for sale by

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ine sticles in  $a\to 43-80$ , if a ven a Begin' ewin schines; No. 164, fixe a's report upon the rincipal cluster their softhetwo Machinesa elections. DY irroe of an older of alle to me directed from the the su charge are both two thread suchi es, that is ning we separate I end for maken the s to hit of Grove Reg esting to bread from common special with two needless and that of traces such on special two needless and that of traces such on special and two needless on that of there's working from a bell-in inclosed in a shuttle and in the epril of the committee, we add to fine clothing, saddlery, &c.

1 - E. V. R. B. It is a supplicated machinery, and of course error managed. It is good using sprois without rewinding; and with the exception of fine course. by R. H. CA PREEL, ), P.

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Coffee:
100 bags Nath. chrise hids:
100 bags Nath. chrise hids: 500 houses for Candles, fall Deserte First; 2000 bills Whicky, various 100 bears for a ch; 100 to Wheaten Starch 100 by: Tobacco; O. sky course and fin- Sale: 150 P. T. 250 bx fine Boardy,

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